

52 FILE EUROPATFULL
48 FILES SEARCHED...
3 FILE IFIPAT
61 FILES SEARCHED...
67 FILES SEARCHED...
74 FILES SEARCHED...
85 FILES SEARCHED...
86 FILES SEARCHED...
88 FILES SEARCHED...
9 FILE PROMT
96 FILES SEARCHED...
106 FILES SEARCHED...
257 FILE USPATFULL
3 FILE WPIDS
113 FILES SEARCHED...
3 FILE WPINDEX
114 FILES SEARCHED...

8 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 115 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND GEL? AND (CRYSTAL? OR
B LOCK COPOLYMER?)

=> S (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND GEL? AND (CRYSTAL?) AND
BLOCK COPOLYMER?

13 FILES SEARCHED...
27 FILES SEARCHED...
45 FILES SEARCHED...
8 FILE EUROPATFULL
48 FILES SEARCHED...
51 FILES SEARCHED...
52 FILES SEARCHED...
63 FILES SEARCHED...
70 FILES SEARCHED...
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88 FILES SEARCHED...
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106 FILES SEARCHED...
14 FILE USPATFULL
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113 FILES SEARCHED...
114 FILES SEARCHED...

2 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 115 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L3 QUE (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND GEL? AND (CRYSTAL?)
AN D BLOCK COPOLYMER?

=> FILE HITS

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	14.40	15.30

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:29:17 ON 15 SEP 1999
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 1999 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:29:17 ON 15 SEP 1999
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=> S L3

L4 22 L3

=> DUP REM L4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L5 22 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-14' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '15-22' FROM FILE EUROPATFULL

=> D TI 1-22

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Coating composition having anti-reflective and anti-fogging properties

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Orthopedic casting article having soft and hard regions

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Coating composition having anti-reflective and anti-fogging properties

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Coating composition having anti-reflective and anti-fogging properties

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Pressure-sensitive adhesive polyacrylate polymer and method of making

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Antimicrobial particles of silver and barium sulfate or zinc oxide

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Coating composition having anti-reflective, and anti-fogging properties

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for repairing and removing scratches and other imperfections from plastic surfaces

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Protective garment containing polybenzazole

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Oriented film of high clarity and gloss

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Radon removal system and process

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Antimicrobial compositions, process for preparing the same and use

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Oriented film of high clarity and gloss

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL
TI Latent contractable elastomers, composite yarns therefrom and methods of
formation and use

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
TIEN WATER VAPOR PERMEABLE, AIR IMPERMEABLE FILM AND COMPOSITE COATINGS AND LAMINATES.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
TIEN ANTIMICROBIAL COMPOSITIONS, PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME AND USE.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

TIEN PROTECTIVE GARMENT CONTAINING POLYBENZOXAZOLE.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
 TIEN Detergent compositions comprising specific amylase and alkyl poly glucoside surfactants.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
 TIEN Detergent compositions comprising specific amylase and a specific surfactant system.

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
 TIEN Detergent compositions comprising specific amylase and linear alkyl benzene sulfonate surfactant.

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
 TIEN Detergent compositions comprising a specific amylase and a protease.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA
 TIEN Red-shifted tris-aryl-s-triazines and compositions stabilized therewith.

=> D BIB KWIC 1,2,8, 10,14,15

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 22 USPATFULL
 AN 1999:24157 USPATFULL
 TI Coating composition having anti-reflective and anti-fogging properties
 IN Scholz, Matthew T., Woodbury, MN, United States
 Kausch, William L., Cottage Grove, MN, United States
 Boston, David R., Woodbury, MN, United States
 Zoborowski, Joseph M., Vadnais Heights, MN, United States
 PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5873931 19990223
 AI US 1996-741334 19961029 (8)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-354242, filed on 12 Dec 1994, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-275013, filed on 12 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-158152, filed on 24 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957217, filed on 6 Oct 1992, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 20 -354242 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-301270, filed on 6 Sep 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-158149, filed on 24 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957235, filed on 6 Oct 1992, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bonner, Melissa
 LREP Sprague, Robert W.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 85
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN. No Drawings
 LN:CNT 3704
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 SUMM **Face masks** and shields which are described as having anti-fog and anti-glare properties are known. For example, the "SHIELDMATE" by IREMA U.S.A. Ltd. of Chicopee, Mass. is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,944,294 (Borek). The hospital **face mask** is described as including a transparent plastic eye shield coated with any suitable anti-fogging, anti-glare silicone agent, such as a . . .
 SUMM . . . the refractive index of the coating according to published procedures such as in W. L. Bragg, A. B. Pippard, Acta **Crystallographica**, volume 6, page 865 (1953) incorporated herein

by reference. When the metal oxide is silicon dioxide, this porosity provides a. . . .

SUMM found that surfactants such as the nonionic surfactants based on repeating units of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide (e.g., "Pluronic.TM. **Block Copolymer** Surfactants" and "Tetronic.TM. **Block Copolymer** Surfactants," both commercially available from BASF Corp., Performance Chemicals, Parsippany, N.J.), as well as those based on tetramethyldecyne diol (e.g.,

SUMM alkylphenols (e.g., "Triton.TM. X-100" from Union Carbide Chemical and Plastics Co., "Iconol NP-70" from BASF Corp.) and polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol **block copolymer** (commercially available as "Tetronic.TM. 1502 **Block Copolymer** Surfactant," "Tetronic.TM. 908 **Block Copolymer** Surfactant" and "Pluronic.TM. F38 **Block Copolymer** Surfactant," all from BASF, Corp.) Of course, any added wetting agent must be included at a level which will not. . . .

SUMM unsaturated monomer(s), such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylates and methacrylates and polyurethanes; polyesters; natural polymers such as starch, **gelatin**, gums, celluloses, dextran, proteins and the like; and derivatives (ionic and non-ionic) and copolymers based on any of the polymers. . . .

SUMM Articles such as disposable surgical **face masks** and face shields which are coated with the anti-reflective, anti-fog compositions of this invention are preferably stored in single use. . . .

DETD Danbury, CT

Comp. B

Polyethoxylated
nonionic - Brij .TM. 35
ICI Americas Inc.,

alkyl alcohol
polyoxyethylene
(23)lauryl ether
Wilmington, DE

Comp. C

Block copolymers
nonionic - block
Tetronic .TM. 1502
BASF Corp.,

of polyethylene
copolymer of ethylene
Block Copolymer
Performance

oxide and
oxide and propylene
Surfactant
Chemicals, Parsippany,

polypropylene oxide
oxide, ethylene diamine
NJ
started (PEG/PPG/PEG
block copolymer)

Comp. D

Polyethoxylated
nonionic - Brij .TM. 30
ICI Americas Inc.,

alkyl alcohol
polyoxyethylene (4)
lauryl ether
Wilmington, DE

Comp. E

Block copolymers
nonionic - Pluronic .TM. F38
BASF Corp.

of polyethylene
 PEG/PPG/PEG block
 Block Copolymer
 Performance
 oxide and
 copolymer Surfactant
 Chemicals, Parsippany,
 NJ
 polypropylene oxide
 Comp. F Polyethoxylated
 nonionic - Iconol NP-70
 BASF Corp.
 alkyl phenol
 polyethoxylated nonyl Performance
 phenol Chemicals, Parsippany,
 NJ
 Comp. G **Block copolymers**
 nonionic - Tetronic .TM. 908
 BASF Corp.,
 of polyethylene
 PEG/PPG/PEG block
 Block Copolymer
 Performance
 oxide and
 copolymer Surfactant
 Chemicals, Parsippany,
 NJ
 polypropylene oxide
 Comp. H Perfluorinated
 nonionic - fluorochemical
 Zonyl .TM. FSN
 E. I. . . .

CLM What is claimed is:
 53. A surgical mask comprising a **face mask** and an
 eye shield according to claim 49.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL
 AN 1998:111391 USPATFULL
 TI Orthopedic casting article having soft and hard regions
 IN Delmore, Michael D., Moundsvew, MN, United States
 PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States
 (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5807292 19980915
 AI US 1996-672012 19960624 (8)
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bockelman, Mark; Assistant Examiner: Sadula, Jennifer
 R.
 LREP Ubel, F. Andrew
 CLMN Number of Claims: 13
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1656
 DETD . . . polyurethane prepolymer resin systems involves the addition of
 a lubricant, especially a surfactant, to the system. The preferred
 surfactants are **block copolymers** of propylene oxide
 and ethylene oxide or polyethylene oxides which are solids at
 23.degree.
 C. in an amount ranging from. . .
 DETD . . . where direct contact of the casting material and skin are
 avoided). Suitable thermoplastic polymers include polyurethanes
 (especially polyurethanes based on semi-**crystalline** polyester
 polyols), polyethylene, ethylene vinyl acetate, cis and trans
 polyisoprene, polyesters such as polycaprolactone and the like. The
 currently preferred thermoplastic polymers for use in the present

invention are semi-**crystalline** polyesters. Polycaprolactone and blends of polycaprolactone are particularly preferred.

DETD . . . a curable resin system, preferably water curable, which can be extruded through an appropriate die and then can be subsequently **gelled** to a viscous or high yield stress state. The terms "**gel**" or "**gelled**," as used herein, describes materials which have or develop a high enough yield stress to resist flow at ambient temperature for extended periods of time. Preferred materials are **gelled** to a point where the web integrity is sufficient to resist a tension of at least 0.0175N/mm width, more preferably. . .

DETD A "**gelled**" resin system may be achieved by forming a composite of inorganic and organic fillers and a resin. Suitable concentrations of. . .

DETD . . . of the patient. For example, a tubular padding material, such as one side lofted tubular fabric made on an athletic **sock** machine available from Broadway Knitting Mills, 2152 Sacramento Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90021, may be used for this purpose.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL

AN 95:33866 USPATFULL

TI Compositions and methods for repairing and removing scratches and other imperfections from plastic surfaces

IN Norville, William C., Park City, UT, United States

PA Clearfix Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5407615 19950418

AI US 1993-139575 19931019 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-962887, filed on 19 Oct 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5334335

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Aftergut, Karen

LREP Workman, Nydegger & Seeley

CLMN Number of Claims: 48

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,28

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 966

SUMM Other common uses for plastic materials are watch **crystals**, gauge faces, eyeglasses, goggles, and laser discs, such as audio compact

SUMM . . . discs, picture discs, video laser discs and computer CD. . . such as rotary, orbital, or oscillating polishing machines, using an open-cell polyester buffing pad. For lighter scratches as in watch **crystals**, compact discs, video laser discs, picture discs, or CD-ROM or RAM, it is preferable to apply the compounds by hand. . .

DETD . . . stay thick enough to be used in polishing. The viscosity can be

adjusted from a pourable liquid to a stiff **gel** through the mixture of different quantities of the two suspension agents.

DETD

% W/W

Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (5%)

30.0

Propylene Glycol 5.0

Carboxymethyl Cellulose

1.0

Aluminum Silicate 15.0

Celite Diatomaceous Silica

8.0

Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide

2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764 0.2

1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-1-

0.2

azonia adamantane Chloride

Acid Blue 9 (1.0%) 0.5

DETD . . . example would also be useful for repairing plastic material such as plastic windows, plastic or acrylic furniture, plastic shields on **face masks**, light bars on police vehicles, ski trams or gondolas, the faces of advertising signs, and many other applications.

DETD

% W/W

Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (5%)

30.0

Propylene Glycol 5.0

Carboxymethyl Cellulose

1.0

Aluminum Silicate 23.0

Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide

2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764 0.2

1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-

0.2

1-azonia-adamantane chloride

DETD

% W/W

Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (5%)

30.0

Propylene Glycol 5.0

Carboxymethyl Cellulose

1.0

Aluminum Silicate 8.0

Celite Diatomaceous Silica

7.0

Boehmite Alumina 8.0

Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide

2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764 0.2

1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-1-

0.2

azonia-adamantane chloride

DETD . . . 5.0

Carboxymethyl Cellulose 1.0

Aluminum Silicate (150 microns

18.0

average size)

Fused Silica (8.8 microns average)

3.0

Boehmite Alumina (60 microns average)

2.0

Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide

2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764 0.2

1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-1-

0.2

azonia-adamantane chloride

DETD

% W/W

Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (5%)

30.0

Propylene Glycol	5.0
Carboxymethyl Cellulose	1.0
Aluminum Silicate	11.5
Zirconia (2-4 microns average)	11.5
Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide	2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764	0.2
1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-	0.2
1-azonia-adamantane chloride	

DETD

% W/W

Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (5%)

	30.0
Propylene Glycol	5.0
Carboxymethyl Cellulose	1.0
Zirconia (2-4 microns average)	23.0
Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide	2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764	0.2
1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-	0.2
1-azonia-adamantane chloride	

DETD . . . Silicate (5%)

	30.0
Propylene Glycol	5.0
Carboxymethyl Cellulose	1.0
Aluminum silicate	6.0
Celite Diatomaceous Silica	6.0
Boehmite Alumina	6.0
Zirconia (40-60 microns average)	6.0
Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide	2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764	0.2
1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-1-	0.2
azonia-adamantane chloride	

DETD . . . W/W

Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (5%)

	30.0
Propylene Glycol	5.0
Carboxymethyl Cellulose	1.0
Aluminum Silicate	8.0
Celite Diatomaceous Silica	7.0
Zirconia (40-60 microns average)	8.0
Ethylene Oxide/Propylene Oxide	2.5

Block Copolymer

Fragrance 98764 0.2
1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-Triaza-1-
0.2
azonia-adamantane chloride

DETD 5. Add the Magnesium Alumina Silicate dispersion solution and the ethylene oxide/propylene oxide **block copolymer** and mix until uniform.

CLM What is claimed is:

31. A composition as defined in claim 30, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

33. A composition as defined in claim 32, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

35. A composition as defined in claim 34, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

37. A composition as defined in claim 36, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

39. A composition as defined in claim 38, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

41. A composition as defined in claim 40, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

43. A composition as defined in claim 42, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

45. A composition as defined in claim 44, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

48. A composition as defined in claim 47, wherein the surfactant comprises a **block copolymer** of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in an amount of about 2.5% of the composition by weight;

and the lubricant. . . .

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL

AN 93:48326 USPATFULL

TI Oriented film of high clarity and gloss

IN Schirmer, Henry G., Spartanburg, SC, United States

Compton, Stephen F., Spartanburg, SC, United States

Nelson, Martin, Greer, SC, United States

PA W.R. Grace & Co.-Conn., Duncan, SC, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5219666 19930615

AI US 1992-841970 19920226 (7)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-656703, filed on 21 Feb 1991, now patented,

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Buffalow, Edith

LREP Lee, Jr., William D.; Quatt, Mark B.; Gregory, Leigh P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 6

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 661

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (Castelein) discloses a coextruded laminate having a sheet of polypropylene and a sheet of a mixture of high impact polystyrene, **crystalline** polypropylene, and styrene/dienic monomer **block copolymer**.

SUMM . . . label for bottles, the sheet being a skin layer/brittle polystyrene foam layer structure, the skin layer comprising a polyolefin, a **block copolymer** of butadiene and styrene as compatability agent, and polystyrene.

SUMM The term "styrene butadiene copolymer" (SBC) is used herein to denote thermoplastic copolymers, especially **block copolymers** containing a major portion (greater than 50%) of styrene and a minor proportion (less than 50%) of butadiene comonomer.

DETD . . . molecular weight (i.e. relatively low melt index), broad molecular weight distribution (i.e. relatively high flow rate ratio), and relatively low **crystallinity** at processing temperatures.

DETD TABLE 2

SECONDARY THICKNESS				
SOCK				
EXAMPLE.sup.1	FILM STRUCTURE	PRIMARY	T	L
			(MILS)	TEMP
				(.degree.F.)
2	SBC.sub.1 /EVA.sub.2 /80% VLDPE.sub.2 /EVA.sub.2 /SBC.sub.1.sup.2	2.33:1 2.9:1	3.1:1	.30 210
. . . core because of feed problems.				
48-52" .times. 5000 ft. mill logs.				
.sup.15 Thinner film.				
.sup.16 Secondary bubble breaks due to gels .				
.sup.17 Secondary bubble breaks due to gels .				
.sup.18 Secondary bubble breaks due to gels .				
.sup.19 AMPS and shear temp. increased to 475.degree. F. Gels reduced for stable secondary bubble.				
.sup.20 Shear temp. @500.degree. F. No gel and very stable secondary bubble.				
.sup.21 Secondary bubble very unstable.				
.sup.22 Secondary bubble very stable.				

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL

AN 84:47611 USPATFULL

TI Latent contractable elastomers, composite yarns therefrom and methods of

formation and use

IN Kramers, Aloysius A. J., Asheville, NC, United States

PA Akzona Incorporated, Asheville, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4467595 19840828

AI US 1983-532338 19830914 (6)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1981-313927, filed on 22 Oct 1981, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1980-178661, filed on 18 Aug 1980, now abandoned

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woo, Jay H.

LREP Carter, David M.; Hall, Jack H.; Young, Francis W.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1033

DETD . . . by melt extrusion of certain segmented, crosslinked thermoplastic polymers, which, when in an elastic state, display a relatively hard or **crystalline** segment and a relatively amorphous soft segment. While not intending to be bound by any theory, it is believed that. . .

DETD The introduction of a foreign repeat unit in the backbone of a **crystallizable** soft segment, such as a polyether, has an effect on the soft segment **crystallization** process. Such a foreign unit must be stable to processing temperatures and must not be so rigid as to reduce. . .

DETD The nature of X is such that it may covalently enter the polyether chain to influence **crystallization**. Covalent links to the polyether in (c) or (d) may be the amide link or the imide link, both of. . .

DETD . . . where X is greatly different from poly(oxyethylene), disrupts chain regularity and suppresses the melting point of the soft segment, preventing **crystallization** at room temperature. This allows the use of higher molecular weight polyethers, or stated differently, lower mole percentage of the. . .

DETD . . . weights between 450 and 8,000. Representative long-chain glycols are poly(oxyethylene) glycol, poly(oxypropylene) glycol, poly(oxymethylethylene) glycol, poly(oxytetramethylene) glycol, and random or **block copolymers** of ethylene oxide and 1,2-propylene oxide.

DETD . . . these copolyesters can be modified by the incorporation of various conventional inorganic compounds such as titanium dioxide, carbon black, silica **gel**, alumina, clays, and chopped fiberglass.

DETD . . . practiced (considering drawing to be the extension of a filament between two points to reduce denier and to increase the **crystallinity** of the filament); with at least some of the polymers employed in the invention, it is observed that a reduction. . .

DETD . . . stretch fabrics falling within the invention include undergarments, such as hosiery products, girdles, bras and waist bands; outer garments, such as **socks**, jeans, ski apparel, swimsuits, tube tops, etc.; and elastic bandages. The contractable elastic filaments themselves may be especially useful in. . .

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 760834 EUROPATFULL ED 19981025 EW 199842 FS PS
TIEN WATER VAPOR PERMEABLE, AIR IMPERMEABLE FILM AND COMPOSITE COATINGS AND LAMINATES.
TIDE WASSERDAMPFDURCHLAESSIGE, LUFTDICHTES SCHICHT UND VERBUNDBESCHICHTUNGEN UND VERBUNDSTRUKTUREN.
TIFR FILM PERMEABLE A LA VAPEUR D'EAU ET IMPERMEABLE A L'AIR, AINSI QUE REVETEMENTS ET STRATIFIES COMPOSITES.
IN DUTTA, Anit, 5419 Pinehurst Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, US
PA W.L. GORE & ASSOCIATES, INC., 551 Paper Mill Road, P.O. Box 9206, Newark, Delaware 19714-9206, US
PAN 268455
AG Kador & Partner, Corneliussstrasse 15, 80469 Muenchen, DE
AGN 100211
OS EPB1998056 EP 0760834 B1 981014
SO Wila-EPS-1998-H42-T1
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT; R SE

PIT EPB1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT (Internationale Anmeldung)
 PI EP 760834 B1 19981014
 OD 19970312
 AI EP 1994-923244 19940624
 PRAI US 1994-249912 19940526
 RLI WO 94-US7162 940624 INTAKZ
 WO 9533007 951207 INTPNR
 REP EP 193808 A EP 238991 A
 EP 411236 A EP 460608 A
 EP 523806 A
 REN DATABASE WPI Week 8635, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN
 229633

'WATER RESISTANT MOISTURE PERMEABLE FABRIC PRODUCTION' &
 JP-A-61160480 (TORAY) 21 July 1986
 DETDEN The polymer resin useful herein include **block**
copolymers of either the polyurethane family or the
 copolyetheresteramide family or the copolyetherester family. The
 copolyetheresteramide polymers are a part of. . .
 The . . . or relatively lower molecular weight prepolymers that are
 subsequently crosslinked to obtain the final polymer. These
 polyurethane
 polymers are segmented **block copolymers** based on a
 wide variety of precursors and are obtained by using different chemical
 routes.
 The . . . until substantially along in the cure cycle. Many
 polyester
 prepolymer systems, due to inherent tendency of the polyester segment
 to
crystallize, exhibit many of their final physical properties
 early in the cure cycle. The physical form of the polyurethane
 prepolymers allows. . .
 The . . . are particles capable of swelling by absorbing a large
 volume of an aqueous liquid and assuming the form of a **gel**
 several times to several thousand times its own weight. The size of the
 absorbent-type particles are within a broad range. . .
 The . . . environment, from infection in medical use, from
 hazardous
 liquids in chemical handling. Garments, suits, mittens, gloves, glove
 inserts, shoes, boots, **socks**, **sock** inserts, hats,
 caps, gowns, drapes are some examples of useful articles that can be
 made from the aforementioned products. Additionally, . . .

=> D BIB KWIC 16

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 677989 EUROPATFULL ED 19980927 EW 199838 FS PS
 TIEN ANTIMICROBIAL COMPOSITIONS, PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME AND USE.
 TIDE ANTIKROBIELE ZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN, VERFAHREN ZU IHRER HERSTELLUNG UND
 VERWENDUNG.
 TIFR COMPOSITION ANTIMICROBIENNE, PROCEDE POUR SA PREPARATION ET SON
 UTILISATION.
 IN JACOBSON, Howard, Wayne, 2009 Longcome Drive, Wilmington, DE 19810, US;
 SCHOLLA, Michael, Heal, 2607 Drayton Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, US;
 SAMUELS, Sam, Louis, 3 Hillside Road, Claymont, DE 19703, US
 PA E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington
 Delaware 19898, US
 PAN 200580
 AG Abitz, Walter, Dr.-Ing. et al, Patentanwälte Abitz & Partner,
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 AGN 1205
 OS EPB1998051 EP 0677989 B1 980916

SO Wila-EPS-1998-H38-T3
 DT Patent
 LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
 DS R DE
 PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT (Internationale Anmeldung)
 PI EP 677989 B1 19980916
 OD 19951025
 AI EP 1993-903055 19930111
 RLI WO 93-US194 930111 INTAKZ
 WO 9415462 940721 INTPNR
 REP EP 251783 A EP 253663 A
 EP 488269 A US 2885366 A
 US 3785798 A US 4464317 A

DETDEN. . . . to toxicity levels. Titanium dioxide and barium sulfate are the preferred core material with titanium dioxide being most preferred. Either **crystalline** form, anatase or rutile titanium dioxide is suitable for use in the present invention. The average diameter of the core. . . .
 The are the preferred core materials for use in the process of the invention with titanium dioxide being most preferred. Either **crystalline** form, anatase or rutile may be used. The average particle size of the core material can extend over a wide. . . .
 During silica deposition it is desirable to maintain substantially uniform conditions in the reaction zone to minimize precipitation of free silica **gel**. This is best accomplished by maintaining good agitation and introducing the reactants in a manner which does not allow local. . . .
 The to, aliphatic and aromatic polyesters, including polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polyethylene isophthalate, polyhexamethylene terephthalate, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, and liquid **crystalline** polymers for high performance resins and fibers; polyester **block copolymers**; aliphatic and aromatic polyamides including nylon 6, nylon 66, nylon 610, nylon 11, nylon 12, nylon 1212, poly-p-phenylene terephthalamide, poly-m-phenylene. . . .
 Examples filters dental devices, food wrap, floor coverings, such as carpet backings, textile applications such as sportswear, intimate apparel, shoe linings, **socks**, undergarments and the like and coatings. More specifically, examples of medical devices include wound closure devices, such as those sutures. . . . & Assoc., Inc. (1986). Examples of devices for purifying or sterilizing aqueous solutions include those which are generally described in **Gelman Sciences Process Microfiltration Catalog**, (April 1986). Similarly, examples of devices for purifying or sterilizing a gas include those which are. . . .
 If the polymer by a non-solvent (wet spinning). Further processing as practiced in the art such as extraction, drawing, drying, or **crystallizing** may be required.

=> D BIB KWIC 5

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL
 AN 97:115357 USPATFULL
 TI Pressure-sensitive adhesive polyacrylate polymer and method of making
 IN Senkus, Raymond, Stillwater, MN, United States
 Young, Chung I., Roseville, MN, United States
 Barrett, Leonard W., Maplewood, MN, United States
 Lu, Ying-Yuh, Woodbury, MN, United States
 PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States
 (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5696199 19971209
 AI US 1996-685230 19960723 (8)
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-568625, filed on 7 Dec 1995
 DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zirker, Daniel
LREP Hanson, Karl G.; Ewert, William G.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 4
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1186

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . separating components in gas and liquid streams or for purifying such streams. Examples of other porous sorbent structures include silica **gel** (a material that appears first to have been developed during the First World War for use in gas masks) and activated

alumina (which proved to be superior to silica **gel** in such gas masks). Other sorbents are the **crystalline** aluminosilicates or zeolites and molecular sieve adsorbents (formed into macroporous pellets). (Ruthven, D. M., Principles of Adsorption and Adsorption Processes, . . .

SUMM . . . therefrom. The structure comprises a mass or agglomeration of active (or functional) particulate--for example, sorbents such as activated carbon, silica **gel**, or alumina granules--bonded together with pressure-sensitive adhesive polymer microparticulate distributed in the mass of active particulate. Because the bonding is.

SUMM The illustrative **face mask** or respirator 20 of the invention shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 comprises a mask body 21 in the form.

SUMM . . . Examples of active particulate materials are sorbent microparticulate or granules, such as activated carbon, chemically surface-treated activated carbon, alumina, silica **gel**, bentonite, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, powdered zeolites (both natural and synthetic), ion-exchange resins and molecular sieves, and non-adsorbent particulate, such as. . .

SUMM PSA polymers that can be used in this invention include the natural rubber, styrene/butadiene copolymer, A-B-A **block copolymers** such as styrene-butadiene-styrene and styrene-isoprene-styrene **block copolymers**, butyl rubber, polyisoprene, and acrylic (or acrylate) PSA polymers described, for example, by Satas, D., ed., in Handbook of Pressure. . .

=> D AB 1-22

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB A coating composition which imparts anti-reflective and anti-fog properties to substrates coated therewith. The coating composition utilizes an inorganic metal oxide in combination with particular anionic surfactants. The coating compositions are particularly useful in the manufacture of disposable surgical masks and face shields.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB The present invention provides an orthopedic casting article having soft

edges. In one embodiment, the article comprises a flexible sheet material impregnated or coated with two different resins. In an alternative embodiment, the article comprises an extruded sheet material

comprising two different extruded materials. One of the resins or extruded materials is soft or resilient compared to the other resin or material. By selectively providing the softer materials at defined regions of the article the hardness of the region can be adjusted. The article may be in the form of an orthopedic casting tape comprising a fabric backing that is longitudinally impregnated or coated with two different curable resins. A harder, first curable resin is used to coat a longitudinally extending center region of the fabric backing; and a

softer, second curable resin is used to coat at least one longitudinally extending edge region of the fabric backing. When wrapped around a limb the softer edge regions may be overlapped to form a soft, comfortable edge of the cured cast.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB A coating composition which imparts anti-reflective and anti-fog properties to substrates coated therewith. The coating composition utilizes an inorganic metal oxide in combination with particular polyhydroxy surfactants. The coating compositions are particularly useful in the manufacture of disposable surgical masks and face shields.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB A coating composition which imparts anti-reflective and anti-fog properties to substrates coated therewith. The coating composition utilizes an inorganic metal oxide in combination with silane or a siloxane oligomer. The coating compositions are particularly useful in the manufacture of disposable surgical masks and face shields. Methods of coating are also disclosed.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB A fluid permeable composite structure having active particulate bonded together using a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA) polymer microparticulate. Use of the PSA polymer microparticulate to bond the active particulate together produces a bonded structure that, unlike previously-developed active bonded structures, is flexible and therefore can be conformed into a variety of shapes. The shaped structures may be used as gaseous filters in a wide variety of respirators.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB An antimicrobial composition comprising an inorganic particle with a first coating providing antimicrobial properties and a second coating providing a protective function is disclosed with a method for preparing the same and uses; further processes for producing polymeric articles and a method for controlling microorganisms are also disclosed.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB A coating composition which imparts anti-reflective and anti-fog properties to substrates coated therewith. The coating composition utilizes an inorganic metal oxide in combination with silane or a siloxane oligomer. The coating compositions are particularly useful in the manufacture of disposable surgical masks and face shields.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB Polishing compositions and methods are described for removing scratches and other imperfections from a variety of plastic surfaces in order to improve the clarity and optical quality. Such polishing compositions include a blend of suspension agents, at least one suspension agent having thixotropic qualities and at least one suspension agent having constant viscosity; solid abrasive material; water; and a lubricant.

The

compositions also preferably include a surfactant. The polishing compositions are applied by means of pads made from a variety of materials, including open-cell polyurethane or polyester, fleece wool, cotton, or other synthetic materials. The compositions are applied by hand or by means of a hand-held rotary, orbital, or oscillating machines, with fixed or variable speeds, and are also compatible with existing scratch removal machines, such as robotic machines.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB Fabrics containing polybenzazole fibers have high cut-resistance, and can be used to make cut-resistant and flame-resistant garments.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB Polymeric, oriented films can be made by the use of a combination of a hot blown process and a blown bubble process. Styrene butadiene copolymer (SBC) forms two outer layers of the preferred embodiment, with a core layer of very low density polyethylene (VLDPE) or blends thereof, and intermediate polymeric adhesive layers such as ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA) bonding the core layer to the outer layers. A monoaxially or biaxially oriented film is produced with excellent optics.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB Method and apparatus for removing dissolving radon gas from water for the purpose of reducing the exposure of household occupants to elevated airborne radon levels. Radon removal is accomplished by a membrane - mediated air stripping process which is based on the passage of radon from water (28) flowing along one surface of the membrane to stripping air (27) flowing along the second surface of the membrane. Particularly useful are dense polymeric membranes comprised of silicone rubber and hydrophobic microporous membranes. The dense membranes may be self-supporting, but are preferably composite membranes consisting of a dense film on a porous support membrane. The system can employ a subsystem for storage and recirculation of treated water through a housing in which the radon-permeable membrane is supported. Optionally, a hybrid subsystem can be employed which includes a carbon adsorption subsystem for the treated water downstream of the housing.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB An antimicrobial composition comprising an inorganic particle with a first coating providing antimicrobial properties and a second coating providing a protective function, method for preparing the same and uses; further processes for producing polymeric articles and a method for controlling microorganisms.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB Polymeric, oriented films can be made by the use of a combination of a hot blown process and a blown bubble process. Styrene butadiene copolymer (SBC) forms two outer layers of the preferred embodiment, with a core layer of very low density polyethylene (VLDPE) or blends thereof, and intermediate polymeric adhesive layers such as ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA) bonding the core layer to the outer layers. A monoaxially or biaxially oriented film is produced with excellent optics.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL

AB This invention relates to melt extruded latent contractable elastic filaments which are formed by melt extruding certain segmented crosslinked thermoplastic polymers to form filaments, which filaments, when heat processed at elevated temperatures, significantly contract to yield an elastic filament. This invention also relates to the formation of composite covered yarn comprising said latent contractable melt extruded filaments. In addition, this invention relates to processes for forming articles from said latent contractable filaments or covered yarns comprising said contractable filaments and subsequently contracting said yarns to form an elastic article.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

ABEN The present invention relates to detergent compositions comprising an oxidative stability-enhanced amylase and an alkyl poly glucoside surfactant. Such compositions provide improved cleaning and stain removal performance.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

ABEN The present invention relates to detergent compositions comprising an oxidative stability-enhanced amylase and a surfactant system wherein the anionic to nonionic surfactants ratio is from 1:1 to 5:1, preferably from 1:1 to 3:1. Such compositions provide improved cleaning and stain removal performance.

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

ABEN The present invention relates to detergent compositions comprising a specific amylase and a linear alkyl benzene sulfonate surfactant at a level from 1% to 40%, preferably from 4% to 25% by weight of total composition. Such compositions provide improved cleaning and stain removal performance.

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

ABEN The present invention relates to detergent compositions comprising an oxidative stability-enhanced amylase and a protease at a level from 0.0001% to 0.5%, preferably from 0.001% to 0.2%, more preferably from 0.005% to 0.1% pure protease enzyme by weight of total composition.

Such compositions provide improved cleaning and stains removal performances.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 22 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

ABEN Tris-aryl-s-triazines which contain from one to three resorcinol derived moieties with at least one of said moieties substituted at the 5-position with an alkyl, phenylalkyl, halogen, thio or sulfonyl group have UV spectra which are red-shifted to the near UV range and provide excellent stabilization to polymeric substrates against the deleterious effects of actinic light.

=> LOG HOLD

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

29.77

45.07

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 08:34:27 ON 15 SEP 1999

EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 760834 EUROPATFULL ED 19981025 EW 199842 FS PS
TIEN WATER VAPOR PERMEABLE, AIR IMPERMEABLE FILM AND COMPOSITE COATINGS AND LAMINATES.
TIDE WASSERDAMPFDURCHLAESSIGE, LUFTDICHTE SCHICHT UND VERBUNDBESCHICHTUNGEN UND VERBUNDSTRUKTUREN.
TIFR FILM PERMEABLE A LA VAPEUR D'EAU ET IMPERMEABLE A L'AIR, AINSI QUE REVETEMENTS ET STRATIFIES COMPOSITES.
IN DUTTA, Anit, 5419 Pinehurst Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, US
PA W.L. GORE & ASSOCIATES, INC., 551 Paper Mill Road, P.O. Box 9206, Newark, Delaware 19714-9206, US
PAN 268455
AG Kador & Partner, Corneliusstrasse 15, 80469 Muenchen, DE
AGN 100211
OS EPB1998056 EP 0760834 B1 981014
SO Wila-EPS-1998-H42-T1
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT; R SE
PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT (Internationale Anmeldung)
PI EP 760834 B1 19981014
OD 19970312
AI EP 1994-923244 19940624
PRAI US 1994-249912 19940526
RLI WO 94-US7162 940624 INTAKZ
WO 9533007 951207 INTPNR
REP EP 193808 A EP 238991 A
EP 411236 A EP 460608 A
EP 523806 A
REN DATABASE WPI Week 8635, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 229633

'WATER RESISTANT MOISTURE PERMEABLE FABRIC PRODUCTION' &
JP-A-61160480 (TORAY) 21 July 1986

DETDEN The polymer resin useful herein include **block copolymers** of either the polyurethane family or the copolyetheresteramide family or the copolyetheresteramide family. The copolyetheresteramide polymers are a part of. . .
The . . . or relatively lower molecular weight prepolymers that are subsequently crosslinked to obtain the final polymer. These
polyurethane
polymers are segmented **block copolymers** based on a wide variety of precursors and are obtained by using different chemical routes.
The . . . until substantially along in the cure cycle. Many
polyester
prepolymer systems, due to inherent tendency of the polyester segment
to
crystallize, exhibit many of their final physical properties early in the cure cycle. The physical form of the polyurethane prepolymers allows. . .
The . . . are particles capable of swelling by absorbing a large volume of an aqueous liquid and assuming the form of a **gel** several times to several thousand times its own weight. The size of the absorbent-type particles are within a broad range. . .
The . . . environment, from infection in medical use, from
hazardous
liquids in chemical handling. Garments, suits, mittens, gloves, glove

inserts, shoes, boots, **socks**, **sock** inserts, hats,
caps, gowns, drapes are some examples of useful articles that can be
made from the aforementioned products. Additionally, . . .

messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> S (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND (BLOCK OR MULTIARM OR
BRANCHED OR STAR) (W) COPOLYMER AND CRYSTAL AND GEL?

11 FILES SEARCHED...
20 FILES SEARCHED...
27 FILES SEARCHED...
36 FILES SEARCHED...
43 FILES SEARCHED...
48 FILES SEARCHED...
57 FILES SEARCHED...
63 FILES SEARCHED...
70 FILES SEARCHED...
80 FILES SEARCHED...
85 FILES SEARCHED...
86 FILES SEARCHED...
88 FILES SEARCHED...
95 FILES SEARCHED...
101 FILES SEARCHED...
109 FILES SEARCHED...
113 FILES SEARCHED...
114 FILES SEARCHED...

08/894459

0 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 115 FILES SEARCHED IN STINDEX

L1 QUE (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND (BLOCK OR MULTIARM OR
B

RANCHED OR STAR) (W) COPOLYMER AND CRYSTAL AND GEL?

=> S (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND GEL?

1 FILE AGRICOLA
1 FILE APIPAT
1 FILE AQUASCI
5 FILE BIOSIS
16 FILES SEARCHED...
1 FILE CABA
1 FILE CANCERLIT
51 FILE CAPLUS
1 FILE CBNB
1 FILE CEN
37 FILES SEARCHED...
3 FILE DRUGU
10 FILE EMBASE
2 FILE ENERGY
155 FILE EUROPATFULL
48 FILES SEARCHED...
20 FILE IFIPAT

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=> S (SOCK OR SOCKS OR FACE MASK? OR BODY SUIT) AND GEL? AND (CRYSTAL? OR
BLOCK COPOLYMER?)

12 FILES SEARCHED...
2 FILE CAPLUS
1 FILE CEN
26 FILES SEARCHED...
37 FILES SEARCHED...
46 FILES SEARCHED...